The *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

[XIX*th* Year.] THURSDAY, *May* 19, 1763. [N°. 941.]

On the 3d Inſtant, arrived at New-York, the Duke of Cumberland Packet Boat, Capt. Goodridge, who left Falmouth the 23d Day of March, and has brought the London Prints till the 19th, from which we have the following:

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY

Of Friendſhip and Peace between his Britannick *Majeſty, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the King of* Spain. *Concluded at* Paris, *the 10th Day of* February, 1763. *To which, the King of* Portugal *acceded on the ſame Day.*

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY, FATHER, SON, AND HOLY GHOST. *SO BE IT.*

BE it known to all thoſe to whom it ſhall, or may, in any manner belong.

It has pleaſed the moſt High to diffuſe the ſpirit of union and concord among the princes, whoſe diviſions had ſpread troubles in the four parts of the world, and to inſpire them with the inclination to cauſe the comforts of peace to ſucceed to the misfortunes of a long and bloody war, which, having ariſen between England and France, during the reign of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince GEORGE the 2d, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, of glorious memory, continued under the reign of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, GEORGE the Third, his ſucceſſor, and, in its progreſs, communicated itſelf to Spain and Portugal: Conſequently, the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treaſurer, and Elector, of the Holy Roman Empire; the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, LEWIS the Fifteenth, by the Grace of God, moſt Chriſtian King; and the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, CHARLES the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, and of the Indies, after having laid the foundations of peace in the preliminaries, ſigned at Fontainbleau the 3d of November laſt; and the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, DON JOSEPH the Firſt, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, after having acceded thereto, determined to compleat, without delay, this great and important work. For this purpoſe, the high contracting parties have named and appointed their reſpective Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary, viz. his Sacred Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, the moſt Illuſtrious and moſt Excellent Lord, JOHN, Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Taviſtock, &c. his Miniſter of State, Lieutenant-General of his Armies, Keeper of his Privy Seal, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and his Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; his Sacred Majeſty the Moſt Chriſtian King, the moſt Illuſtrious and moſt Excellent Lord, CÆSAR GABRIEL DE CHOISEUL, Duke of Praſlin, Peer of France, Knight of his Orders, Lieutenant-General of his Armies, and of the Province of Britanny, Counſellor in all his Councils, and Miniſter and Secretary of State, and of his Commands and Finances; his Sacred Majeſty the Catholick King, the moſt Illuſtrious and moſt Excellent Lord, DON JEROME GRIMALDI, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the moſt Chriſtian King's Orders, Gentleman of his Catholick Majeſty's Bed-chamber in employment, and his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; his Sacred Majeſty the moſt Faithful King, the moſt Illuſtrious and moſt Excellent Lord, MARTIN DE MELLO and CASTRO, Knight Profeſſed of the Order of Chriſt, of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Council, and his Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Who, after having duly communicated to each other their full Powers, in good Form, Copies whereof are tranſcribed at the End of the preſent Treaty of Peace, have agreed upon the Articles, the tenor of which is as follows.

ART. I. There ſhall be a chriſtian, univerſal, and perpetual peace, as well by ſea as by land, and a ſincere and conſtant friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between their Britannick, Moſt Chriſtian, Catholick, and Moſt Faithful, Majeſties, and between their heirs and ſucceſſors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, ſubjects, and vaſſals, of what quality or condition ſoever they be, without exception of places, or of perſons: So that the high contracting parties ſhall give the greateſt attention to maintain, between themſelves and their ſaid dominions and ſubjects, this reciprocal friendſhip and correſpondence, without permitting, on either Side, any kind of hoſtilities, by ſea or by land, to be committed, from henceforth, for any cauſe, or under any pretence whatſoever, and every thing ſhall be carefully avoided, which might, hereafter, prejudice the union happily re-eſtabliſhed, applying themſelves, on the contrary, on every occaſion, to procure for each other whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, intereſts, and advantages, without giving any aſſiſtance or protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who would cauſe any prejudice to either of the high contracting Parties. There ſhall be a general oblivion of every thing that may have been done or committed before, or ſince, the Commencement of the War, which is juſt ended.

ART. II. The Treaties of Weſtphalia, of 1648; thoſe of Madrid, between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, of 1667, and 1670; the treaties of peace of Nimeguen, of 1678, and 1679; of Ryſwyck, of 1697; thoſe of Peace and Commerce of Utrecht, of 1713; that of Baden, of 1714; the Treaty of the Triple Alliance of the Hague, of 1717; that of the Quadruple Alliance of London, of 1718; the Treaty of Peace of Vienna, of 1738; the Definitive Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748; and that of Madrid, between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, of 1750; as well as the Treaties between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, of the 13th of February, 1668; and of the 6th of February, 1715; and of the 12th of February, 1761; and that of the 11th of April, 1713, between France and Portugal, with the Guaranties of Great Britain; ſerve as a baſis and foundation to the Peace, and the preſent Treaty: And for this purpoſe, they are all renewed and confirmed in the beſt form, as well as all the Treaties in general, which ſubſiſted between the High Contracting Parties before the war, as if they were inſerted here word for word, ſo that they are to be exactly obſerved, for the future, in their whole tenor, and religiouſly executed on all ſides, in all their points which ſhall not be derogated from by the preſent Treaty, notwithſtanding all that may have been ſtipulated to the contrary by any of the High Contracting Parties. And all the ſaid Parties declare, that they will not ſuffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence, to ſubſiſt, contrary to the Treaties above confirmed, except what ſhall have been agreed and ſtipulated by the preſent Treaty.

ART. III. All the priſoners made, on all ſides, as well by land, as by ſea, and the hoſtages carried away, or given during the War, and to this Day, ſhall be reſtored, without ranſom, ſix weeks at lateſt, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the preſent treaty, each crown reſpectively paying the advances, which ſhall have been made for the ſubſiſtance and maintenance of their priſoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they ſhall have been detained, according to the atteſted receipts and eſtimates, and other authentick vouchers, which ſhall be furniſhed on one ſide and the other: And ſecurities ſhall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the priſoners ſhall have contracted in the countries, where they have been detained, until their entire liberty. And all the ſhips of war and merchant veſſels, which ſhall have been taken, ſince the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the ceſſation of hoſtilities by ſea, ſhall be likewiſe reſtored *bona fide*, with all their crews, and cargoes: And the execution of this article ſhall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ART. IV. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces all pretenſions, which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts, and guaranties the whole of it, and with all its dependencies, to the King of Great Britain: Moreover, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes, and guaranties to his ſaid Britannick Majeſty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the Iſland of Cape Breton, and all the other iſlands, and coaſts, in the gulph and river of St. Laurence; and, in general, every thing that depends on the ſaid countries, lands, Iſlands, and coaſts, with the ſovereignty, property, poſſeſſion, and all rights acquired by treaty or otherwiſe, which the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the Crown of France, have had, till now, over the ſaid countries, iſlands, lands, places, coaſts, and their inhabitants, ſo that the Moſt Chriſtian King cedes and makes over the whole to the ſaid King, and to the Crown of Great Britain, and that in the moſt ample manner and form, without reſtriction, and without any liberty to depart from the ſaid ceſſion and guaranty, under any pretence, or to diſturb Great Britain in the poſſeſſions above-mentioned. His Britannick Majeſty, on his ſide, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholick religion to the inhabitants of Canada: He will, conſequently, give the moſt preciſe and moſt effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholick ſubjects may profeſs the worſhip of their religion, according to the rites of the Romiſh church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannick Majeſty further agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others, who had been ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King in Canada, may retire, with all ſafety and freedom, wherever they ſhall think proper, and may ſell their eſtates, provided it be to ſubjects of his Britannick Majeſty, and bring away their effects, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatſoever, except that of debts, or of criminal proſecutions: The term, limited for this emigration, ſhall be fixed to the ſpace of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the preſent treaty.

ART. V. The ſubjects of France ſhall have the liberty of fiſhing and drying on a part of the coaſts of the Iſland of Newfoundland, ſuch as it is ſpecified in the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht; which Article is renewed and confirmed by the preſent Treaty (except what relates to the iſland of Cape-Breton, as well as to the other Iſlands and Coaſts, in the Mouth, and in the Gulph, of St. Laurence) And his Britannick Majeſty conſents to leave to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King the liberty of fiſhing in the Gulph of St. Laurence, on condition that the ſubjects of France do not exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but at the diſtance of three leagues from all the coaſts belonging to Great-Britain, as well thoſe of the Continent, as thoſe of the Iſlands ſituated in the ſaid Gulph St. Laurence. And as to what relates to the fiſhery on the coaſts of the Iſland of Cape-Breton, out of the ſaid Gulph, the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall not be permitted to exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but at the diſtance of fifteen leagues from the coaſts of the Iſland of Cape-Breton, and the fiſhery on the coaſts of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and every where elſe out of the ſaid Gulph, ſhall remain on the foot of former Treaties.

ART. VI. The King of Great-Britain cedes the Iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full Right, to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to ſerve as a ſhelter to the French fiſhermen: And his ſaid Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty engages not to fortify the ſaid Iſlands; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fiſhery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

ART. VII. In order to re-eſtabliſh peace on ſolid and durable foundations, and to remove for ever all ſubjects of diſpute with regard to the limits of the Britiſh and French territories on the Continent of America; It is agreed, that, for the future, the Confines between the dominions of his Britannick Majeſty, and thoſe of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in that part of the world, ſhall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Miſſiſippi, from its ſource to the river Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the ſea; and for this purpoſe, the Moſt Chriſtian King cedes in full right, and guaranties to his Britannick Majeſty, the river and port of the Mobile, and every thing which he poſſeſſes, or ought to poſſeſs, on the left ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, except the town of [illegible]

and the Iſland in which it is ſituated, which ſhall remain to *France*; provided that the navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi ſhall be equally free, as well to the ſubjects of Great-Britain, as to thoſe of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its ſource to the ſea, and expreſly that part which is between the ſaid Iſland of New Orleans, and the right bank of that river, as well as the paſſage both in and out of its mouth: It is further ſtipulated, that the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of either nation, ſhall not be ſtopped, viſited, or ſubjected to the payment of any duty whatſoever. The ſtipulations inſerted in the IVth article, in favour of the inhabitants of Canada, ſhall alſo take place, with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article.

Art. VIII. The King of Great-Britain ſhall reſtore to France the iſlands of Guadaloupe, of Marie Galante, of Deſirade, of Martinico, and of Belleiſle; and the fortreſſes of theſe iſlands ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in, when they were conquered by the Britiſh arms; provided that his Britannick Majeſty's ſubjects, who ſhall have ſettled in the ſaid iſlands, or thoſe who ſhall have any commercial affairs to ſettle there, or in the other places reſtored to France by the preſent treaty, ſhall have liberty to ſell their lands and their eſtates, to ſettle their affairs, to recover their debts, and to bring away their effects, as well as their perſons, on board veſſels which they ſhall be permitted to ſend to the ſaid iſlands, and other places reſtored as above, and which ſhall ſerve for this uſe only, without being reſtrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatſoever, except that of debts, or of criminal proſecutions: And for this purpoſe, the term of eighteen months is allowed to his Britannick Majeſty's ſubjects, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty: But, as the liberty granted to his Britannick Majeſty's ſubjects, to bring away their perſons and their effects, in veſſels of their nation, may be liable to abuſes, if precautions were not taken to prevent them; It has been expreſly agreed between his Britannick Majeſty, and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that the number of Engliſh veſſels, which ſhall have leave to go to the ſaid iſlands and places reſtored to France, ſhall be limited, as well as the number of tons of each one; That they ſhall go in ballaſt; ſhall ſet ſail at a fixed time; and ſhall make one voyage only, all the effects belonging to the Engliſh, being to be embarked at the ſame time. It has been further agreed, That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall cauſe the neceſſary paſſports to be given to the ſaid veſſels; That, for the greater ſecurity, it ſhall be allowed to place two French Clerks, or Guards, in each of the ſaid veſſels, which ſhall be viſited in the landing-places, and ports of the ſaid Iſlands, and Places, reſtored to France, and that the merchandize which ſhall be found therein, ſhall be confiſcated.

Art. IX. The Moſt Chriſtian King cedes and guaranties to his Britannick Majeſty, in full right, the Iſlands of Grenada, and of the Grenadines, with the ſame ſtipulations in favour of the inhabitants of this Colony, inſerted in the IVth Article for thoſe of Canada: And the partition of the Iſlands, called Neutral, is agreed and fixed, ſo that thoſe of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, ſhall remain, in full right, to Great-Britain; and that that of St. Lucia ſhall be delivered to France, to enjoy the ſame likewiſe in full right; and the high contracting parties guaranty the partition ſo ſtipulated.

Art. X. His Britannick Majeſty ſhall reſtore to France the Iſland of Goree, in the condition it was in when conquered. And his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes, in full right, and guaranties to the King of Great-Britain, the river Senegal, with the forts and factories of St. Lewis, Podor, and Galam; and with all the rights and dependencies of the ſaid river Senegal.

Art. XI. In the Eaſt-Indies, Great-Britain ſhall reſtore to France, in the condition they are now in, the different factories which that Crown poſſeſſed, as well on the coaſt of Coromandel and Orixa, as on that of Malabar, as alſo in Bengal, at the beginning of the year 1749. And his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces all pretenſions to the acquiſitions which he had made on the coaſt of Coromandel and Orixa, ſince the ſaid beginning of the year 1749. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall reſtore, on his ſide, all that he may have conquered from Great-Britain, in the Eaſt-Indies, during the preſent War; and will expreſly cauſe Natal and Tapanouly, in the Iſland of Sumatra, to be reſtored; he engages further, not to erect fortifications, or to keep troops in any part of the dominions of the Subah of Bengal. And, in order to preſerve future peace on the coaſt of Coromandel and Orixa, the Engliſh and French ſhall acknowledge Mahomet Ally Khan for lawful Nabob of the Carnatick, and Salabat Jing for lawful Subah of the Decan; and both parties ſhall renounce all demands and pretenſions of ſatisfaction, with which they might charge each other, or their Indian Allies, for the depredations, or pillage, committed on the one ſide or on the other, during the war.

Art. XII. The Iſland of Minorca ſhall be reſtored to his Britannick Majeſty, as well as Fort St. Philip, in the ſame condition they were in, when conquered by the arms of the Moſt Chriſtian King; and with the artillery which was there, when the ſaid Iſland, and the ſaid Fort, were taken.

Art. XIII. The town and port of Dunkirk ſhall be put into the ſtate fixed by the laſt Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and by former Treaties. The Cunette ſhall be deſtroyed immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, as well as the forts and batteries which defend the entrance on the ſide of the ſea; and proviſion ſhall be made, at the ſame time, for the wholeſomeneſs of the air, and for the health of the inhabitants, by ſome other means, to the ſatisfaction of the King of Great-Britain.

Art. XIV. France ſhall reſtore all the countries belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Heſſe, to the Duke of Brunſwick, and to the Count of *La Lippe* Buckebourg, which are, or ſhall be occupied by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's arms: The fortreſſes of theſe different countries ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in, when conquered by the French arms; and the pieces of artillery which ſhall have been carried elſewhere, ſhall be replaced by the ſame number, of the ſame bore, weight, and metal.

Art. XV. In caſe the ſtipulations, contained in the XIIIth article of the Preliminaries, ſhould not be compleated at the time of the ſignature of the preſent treaty, as well with regard to the evacuations to be made by the armies of France of the fortreſſes of Cleves, Weſel, Gueldres, and of all the countries belonging to the King of Pruſſia, as with regard to the evacuations to be made by the Britiſh and French armies of the countries which they occupy in Weſtphalia, Lower Saxony, on the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and in all the Empire, and to the retreat of the troops into the dominions of their reſpective Sovereigns; their Britannick and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties promiſe to proceed, *bonâ fide*, with all the diſpatch the caſe will permit of, to the ſaid evacuations, the entire completion whereof they ſtipulate before the 15th of March next, or ſooner, if it can be done; and their Britannick and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties further engage, and promiſe to each other, not to furniſh any ſuccours, of any kind, to their reſpective allies, who ſhall continue engaged in the war in Germany.

Art. XVI. The deciſion of the prizes made, in time of peace, by the Subjects of Great-Britain, on the Spaniards, ſhall be referred to the courts of juſtice of the Admiralty of Great-Britain, conformably to the Rules eſtabliſhed among all nations; ſo that the validity of the ſaid prizes, between the Britiſh and Spaniſh nations, ſhall be decided and judged according to the law of nations, and according to Treaties in the courts of juſtice of the nation who ſhall have made the Capture.

Art. XVII. His Britannick Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be demoliſhed all the fortifications which his ſubjects ſhall have erected in the Bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain, in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the preſent treaty; and his Catholick Majeſty ſhall not permit his Britannick Majeſty's ſubjects, or their workmen, to be diſturbed, or moleſted, under any pretence whatſoever, in the ſaid places, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood; and for this purpoſe they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houſes and magazines which are neceſſary for them, for their families, and for their effects; and his Catholick Majeſty aſſures to them, by this article, the full enjoyment of thoſe advantages, and powers, on the Spaniſh coaſts and territories, as above ſtipulated, immediately after the ratification of the preſent treaty.

Art. XVIII. His Catholick Majeſty deſiſts, as well for himſelf, as for his ſucceſſors, from all pretenſions, which he may have formed, in favour of the Guipuſcoans, and other his ſubjects, to the right of fiſhing in the neighbourhood of the Iſland of Newfoundland.

Art. XIX. The King of Great-Britain ſhall reſtore to Spain all the territory which he has conquered in the Iſland of Cuba, with the fortreſs of the Havannah; and this fortreſs, as well as all the other fortreſſes of the ſaid iſland, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in when conquered by his Britannick Majeſty's arms; provided, that his Britannick Majeſty's ſubjects, who ſhall have ſettled in the ſaid iſland, reſtored to Spain by the preſent treaty, or thoſe who ſhall have any commercial affairs to ſettle there, ſhall have liberty to ſell their lands, and their eſtates, to ſettle their affairs, to recover their Debts, and to bring away their effects, as well as their perſons, on board veſſels which they ſhall be permitted to ſend to the ſaid iſland, reſtored as above, and which ſhall ſerve for that uſe only, without being reſtrained on account of their religion, or under any pretence whatſoever, except that of debts, or of criminal proſecutions; and for this purpoſe the term of eighteen months is allowed to his Britannick Majeſty's ſubjects, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty; But as the liberty granted to his Britannick Majeſty's ſubjects, to bring away their perſons, and their effects, in veſſels of their nation, may be liable to abuſes, if precautions were not taken to prevent them; it has been expreſly agreed between his Britannick Majeſty, and his Catholick Majeſty, that the number of Engliſh veſſels which ſhall have leave to go to the ſaid iſland, reſtored to Spain, ſhall be limited, as well as the number of tons of each one; that they ſhall go in ballaſt; ſhall ſet ſail at a fixed time; and ſhall make one voyage only; all the effects belonging to the Engliſh being to be embarked at the ſame time: It has been further agreed, that his Catholick Majeſty ſhall cauſe the neceſſary paſſports to be given to the ſaid veſſels; that, for the greater ſecurity, it ſhall be allowed to place two Spaniſh Clerks, or Guards, in each of the ſaid veſſels, which ſhall be viſited in the landing-places and ports of the ſaid iſland, reſtored to Spain, and that the merchandize which ſhall be found therein, ſhall be confiſcated.

Art. XX. In conſequence of the reſtitution ſtipulated in the preceding article, his Catholick Majeſty cedes and guaranties, in full right, to his Britannick Majeſty, Florida, with Fort St. Auguſtine, and the Bay of Penſacola, as well as all that Spain poſſeſſes on the Continent of North-America, to the eaſt, or to the ſouth-eaſt, of the river Miſſiſſippi. And, in general, every thing that depends on the ſaid Countries and Lands, with the ſovereignty, property, poſſeſſion, and all rights, acquired by treaties, or otherwiſe, which the Catholick King, and the Crown of Spain, have had till now, over the ſaid countries, lands, places, and of the inhabitants; ſo that the Catholick King cedes and makes over the whole to the ſaid King, and to the crown of Great-Britain, and that in the moſt ample manner and form. His Britannick Majeſty agrees, on his ſide, to grant to the inhabitants of the countries above ceded, the liberty of the Catholick religion: He will conſequently give the moſt expreſs, and the moſt effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholick ſubjects may profeſs the worſhip of their religion according to the rites of the Romiſh church, as far as the laws of Great-Britain permit. His Britannick Majeſty further agrees, that the Spaniſh inhabitants, or others, who had been ſubjects of the Catholick King in the ſaid countries, may retire, with all ſafety and freedom, wherever they think proper; and may ſell their Eſtates, provided it be to his Britannick Majeſty's Subjects, and bring away their Effects, as well as their Perſons, without being reſtrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatſoever, except that of debts, or of criminal proſecutions; the term limited for this emigration, being fixed to the ſpace of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty. It is moreover ſtipulated, that his Catholick Majeſty ſhall have power to cauſe all the effects, that may belong to him, to be brought away, whether it be artillery, or other Things.

Art. XXI. The French and Spaniſh troops ſhall evacuate all the territories, lands, towns, places, and caſtles, of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, in Europe, without any reſerve, which ſhall have been conquered by the armies of France and Spain, and ſhall reſtore them in the ſame condition they were in when conquered, with the ſame artillery, and ammunition, which were found there: And with regard to the Portugueſe colonies in America, Africa, or in the Eaſt-Indies, if any change ſhall have happened there, all things ſhall be reſtored on the ſame footing they were in, and conformably to the preceding treaties, which ſubſiſted between the courts of France, Spain, and Portugal, before the preſent war.

Art. XXII. All the papers, letters, documents, and archieves, which were found in the countries, territories, towns, and places, that are reſtored, and thoſe belonging to the countries ceded, ſhall be reſpectively, and *bonâ fide*, delivered, or furniſhed at the ſame time, if poſſible, that Poſſeſſion is taken, or, at lateſt, four months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, in whatever places the ſaid papers or documents may be found.

Art. XXIII. All the countries and territories, which may have been conquered, in whatſoever part of the world, by the arms of their Britannick and moſt Faithful Majeſties, as well as by thoſe of their moſt Chriſtian and Catholick Majeſties, which are not included in the preſent treaty, either under the title of ceſſions, or under the title of reſtitutions, ſhall be reſtored without difficulty, and without requiring any compenſation.

Art. XXIV. As it is neceſſary to aſſign a fixed epoch for the reſtitutions, and the evacuations, to be made by each of the high contracting parties; it is agreed, that the Britiſh and French troops ſhall compleat, before the 15th of March next, all that ſhall remain to be executed of the XIIth and XIIIth articles of the preliminaries, ſigned the 3d day of November laſt, with regard to the evacuation to be made in the Empire, or elſewhere. The Iſland of Belleiſle ſhall be evacuated ſix weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done. Guadaloupe, Deſirade, Marie Galante, Martinico, and St. Lucia, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done. Great-Britain ſhall likewiſe, at the end of three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done, enter into poſſeſſion of the river and port of the Mobile, and of all that is to form the limits of the territory of Great-Britain, on the ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, as they are ſpecified in the VIIth article. The iſland of Goree ſhall be evacuated by Great-Britain, three months after the ratifications of the preſent treaty; and the iſland of Minorca by France, at the ſame epoch, or ſooner, if it can be done; and according to the conditions of the VIth article, France ſhall likewiſe enter into poſſeſſion of the Iſlands of St. Peter, and of Miquelon, at the end of three Months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent Treaty. The factories in the Eaſt-Indies ſhall be reſtored ſix months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done. The fortreſs of the Havannah, with all that has been conquered in the iſland of Cuba, ſhall be reſtored three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done; and at the ſame time, Great-Britain ſhall enter into poſſeſſion of the country ceded by Spain, according to the XXth article. All the places and countries of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, in Europe, ſhall be reſtored immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty; and the Portugueſe colonies, which may have been conquered, ſhall be reſtored in the Space of three months in the Weſt-Indies, and in ſix months in the Eaſt-Indies, after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done. All the fortreſſes, the reſtitution whereof is ſtipulated above, ſhall be reſtored, with the artillery and ammunition, which were found there at the time of the conqueſt. In conſequence whereof, the neceſſary orders ſhall be ſent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal paſſports for the ſhips that ſhall carry them, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty.

Art. XXV. His Britannick Majeſty, as Elector of Brunſwick Lunenbourg, as well for himſelf, as for his heirs and ſucceſſors, and all the dominions and poſſeſſions of his ſaid Majeſty in Germany, are included and guarantied by the preſent treaty of peace.

Art. XXVI. Their Sacred Britannick, moſt Chriſtian, Catholick, and moſt Faithful Majeſties, promiſe to obſerve, ſincerely and *bonâ fide*, all the articles contained and ſettled in the preſent treaty; and they will not ſuffer the ſame to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their reſpective ſubjects; and the ſaid high contracting parties, generally and reciprocally, guaranty to each other all the ſtipulations of the preſent treaty.

Art. XXVII. The ſolemn ratifications of the preſent treaty, expedited in good and due form, ſhall be exchanged in this city of Paris, between the high contracting parties, in the ſpace of a month, or ſooner, if poſſible, to be computed from the day of the ſignature of the preſent treaty.

In witneſs whereof, We the under written, their Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary, have ſigned with our hand, in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, the preſent Definitive Treaty, and have cauſed the ſeal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris, the Tenth of February, 1763.

(L.S) BEDFORD, C. P. S.
(L.S) CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.
(L.S) El Marq. de GRIMALDI.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

I. SOME of the titles made uſe of by the contracting powers, either in the full powers, and other acts, during the courſe of the negociation, or in the preamble of the preſent treaty, not being generally acknowledged; it has been agreed, that no prejudice ſhall ever reſult therefrom to any of the ſaid contracting parties, and that the titles, taken or omitted, on either ſide, on occaſion of the ſaid negociation, and of the preſent treaty, ſhall not be cited, or quoted as a precedent.

II. It has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made uſe of in all the copies of the preſent treaty, ſhall not become an example, which may be alledged, or make a precedent of, or prejudice, in any manner, any of the contracting Powers; and that they ſhall conform themſelves, for the future, to what has been obſerved, and ought to be obſerved, with regard to, and on the part of, Powers who are uſed, and have a right to give and receive copies of like treaties in another language than French; the preſent treaty having ſtill the ſame force and effect, as if the aforeſaid cuſtom had been therein obſerved.

III. Though the King of Portugal has not ſigned the preſent Definitive Treaty, their Britannick, Moſt Chriſtian, and Catholick, Majeſties, acknowledge, nevertheleſs, that his Moſt Faithful Majeſty is formally included therein as a contracting party, and as if he had expreſly ſigned the ſaid treaty: Conſequently, their Britannick, Moſt Chriſtian, and Catholick, Majeſties, reſpectively and conjointly, promiſe to his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, in the moſt expreſs and moſt binding manner, the execution of all and every the clauſes, contained in the ſaid treaty, on his act of acceſſion.

The preſent ſeparate articles ſhall have the ſame force as if they were inſerted in the treaty.

Declaration of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, with Regard to the Debts due to the Canadians.

THE King of Great-Britain having deſired, that the payment of the letters of exchange and bills, which had been delivered to the Canadians for the neceſſaries furniſhed to the French troops, ſhould be ſecured, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, entirely diſpoſed to render to every one that juſtice which is legally due to them, has declared, and does declare, That the ſaid bills, and letters of exchange, ſhall be punctually paid, agreeably to a liquidation made in a convenient time, according to the diſtance of the places, and to what ſhall be poſſible; taking care, however, that the bills, and letters of exchange, which the French ſubjects may have at the time of this Declaration, be not confounded with the bills and letters of exchange, which are in the poſſeſſion of the new ſubjects of the King of Great-Britain.

In witneſs whereof we the under written Miniſter of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, duly authoriſed for this purpoſe, have ſigned the preſent Declaration, and cauſed the Seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.

CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.
(L. S.)

Declaration of His Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with regard to the limits of Bengal, in the Eaſt-Indies.

WE the under written Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of Great-Britain, in order to prevent all ſubjects of diſpute, on account of the limits of the dominions of the Subah of Bengal, as well as of the coaſt of Coromandel and Orixa, declare, in the name, and by order of his ſaid Britannick Majeſty, that the ſaid dominions of the Subah of Bengal ſhall be reputed not to extend farther than Yanaon excluſively, and that Yanaon ſhall be conſidered as included in the North part of the coaſt of Coromandel or Orixa.

In Witneſs whereof, &c.

Done at Paris, the Tenth of February, 1763.

BEDFORD, C. P. S.
(L. S.)

[His Britannick, Moſt Chriſtian, and Catholick Majeſty's full powers to their reſpective Miniſters Plenipotentiary, with the acceſſion of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, his full Power, and Declaration of his Miniſter (importing that no conſequence ſhall be drawn from the alternatives obſerved on the parts of the King of Great-Britain, and the Moſt Chriſtian King, with the Moſt Faithful King, in the act of acceſſion of the Court of Portugal) are all the other papers that relate to this important tranſaction; but are here omitted, as containing only matters of mere form.]

LONDON, *February* 8.

THURSDAY and Friday laſt, all the Servants belonging to the Right Honourable Lord Dacre, were examined at his Lordſhip's Houſe in Burton-Street, by Sir John Fielding, touching the Murder and Robbery of Mr. John Murcott, his Lordſhip's Butler: In Conſequence of which one Daniel Blake, a Footman in the Family was in the Evening of Friday, ordered into Cuſtody, and ſent to Sir John Fielding's Houſe, ſome Suſpicion falling on him from his having paid away ſome trifling Sums of Money the Day after the Murder, and the other Servants proving him in Diſtreſs for Want of Linen, &c. ſince he came into my Lord's Family, where he had only lived two Months; and he alſo prevaricating in his croſs Examination, on particular Enquiries, in a few Hours it appeared, that ſince Tueſday Morning laſt, the Time the horrid Crime was done, the ſaid Blake had laid out in Linen Cloth, and other Things, near 20l. of the Receipt of which he could give no ſatisfactory Account. From theſe Circumſtances Sir John Fielding immediately committed him to Priſon, on Saturday Morning; he confeſſed the Robbery, but in a hardened Manner, denied the Murder: In the Evening he was again re-examined at Sir John Fielding's Houſe, and at firſt, continued obſtinately to deny the Murder; but after ſome Time, being confronted in ſome material Matters by ſeveral Witneſſes, he declared with a very ſteady and manly Reſolution, that he would cauſe no farther Enquiry to be made, but, from conſcious Guilt, and from a Deſire that no innocent Perſon might ſuffer for, or be charged with, this cruel Murder, he voluntarily confeſſed it; and for his Motives for perpetrating ſo dreadful an Offence, gave the following Reaſon. "That having Occaſion on Monday to look for a Muſic Book in the Butler's Pantry, he met with 20 Guineas upon his Cupboard wrapped up in a Piece of Paper, which he took away; that the next Morning he got up at Five o'Clock in order to clean his Plate, and without any thought of doing an Injury to any one; but on going about his Plate, he began to reflect that the ſtealing the 20 Guineas would certainly be diſcovered, and that he ſhould be hanged for it; therefore to extricate himſelf out of that Difficulty, the wicked Thought came into his Head, that the murdering the Butler in a Manner that it might be believed it was done by ſome Perſon who got into the Houſe, would not only anſwer this End, but be the Means of his Preferment, for that he ſhould by this Means be made Butler himſelf; that though two of the Maids were at this Time up, it being their Waſhing Morning, he went directly to the Laundry, and took from thence a large Poker, and a Caſe Knife out of his Knife Box, then went into the Butler's Room where he found him aſleep; that he ſtruck him twice with the Poker on the Head, which prevented his making any Kind of Reſiſtance, or even from ſtirring, then, with his Knife, cut his Throat, and ran up Stairs again to another Footman, with whom he lay, and whom he both left and found at his return aſleep, ſo that he, Blake, then lay till the uſual Hour of riſing for all the Servants, and went down Stairs with the other Footman and the Porter, without Suſpicion: and, that in the Confuſion of the Family, after the Diſcovery of the Murder, he went into Murcott's Room, and took out of his Breeches Pocket Three Guineas and a Half; and alſo took a ſmall Trunk belonging to the Lady's Woman, broke it open, and flung it into the Coal-Hole, in order to induce the Servants in general to think that the Murderer was a Thief, who had broke into the Houſe, with Intent to rob." It is obſervable, that the above Offender is a Butcher, which Trade he followed with his Father in Norfolk, till lately that he came to London, and was recommended into a Gentleman's Service.

March 3. The Ballance due to our Government from France, on Account of the Maintenance, &c. of the French Priſoners, amounts to upwards of [illegible] 1,200,000 Sterling.

It is agreed that France ſhall fetch away her Priſoners from Great-Britain, Ireland, &c. at her own Expence.

We hear that there will be no more than 17,000 Men kept on the Britiſh Eſtabliſhment, including Invalids doing Duty; and the ſame Number as before the War on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment; and 10,000 Men in the Britiſh Colonies, which are to be paid the firſt Year by Great-Britain, but afterwards by the Colonies.

March 8. The Princeſs Dowager of Wales hath given 100 l. to the Collection carrying on for the Colleges of Philadelphia and New-York.

It is aſſured that the Amount of Gold, Silver, and Jewels, excluſive of all Merchandize, brought to England from the Eaſt-Indies ſince the Year 1759, is not leſs than ſix Millions Sterling.

The Accounts received that France has ceded her Part of Louiſiana to the Crown of Spain, gain Credit.

March 10. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to give 1000 l. towards erecting two Colleges; one at New-York, the other at Philadelphia; for carrying on of which 6000 l. has already been expended.

Extract of a Letter from Haverfordweſt, March 5.

"The latter End of laſt Week was loſt near Pemberry, in Carmarthenſhire, a large Ship, about 300 Tons Burthen, from Virginia for London, loaden with Tobacco. She had five Men waſhed overboard at Sea, and Eight were drowned when the Ship was loſt, and only two Men were ſaved."

March 17. It is ſaid that the Governors of our Colonies abroad, will ſoon be put under ſome Regulations, for the Benefit of Commerce, &c.

March 19. We hear that many Officers of all Ranks, now reduced to Half-Pay, have formed a Project for Peopling effectually and immediately the important Iſland of St. John, in the Neighbourhood of Cape-Breton, if a Grant of it can be obtained upon the Terms that they propoſe.

Five Waggon Loads of Money, eſcorted by a Party of Soldiers, is come to the Bank, from Portſmouth, brought by the Rippon Man of War, from the Havannah.

Yeſterday Morning Mr. Rice, the Broker, landed at Dover from France, in Cuſtody of Two of the King's Meſſengers, &c. who ſet out with him immediately for London.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 12.

In the South-Carolina Gazette, of April 16, it is ſaid, that the Second of that Month was appointed for the Execution of two Spaniards, a Frenchman, and an Engliſhman, at St. Euſtatius, for pyratically landing on Guadaloupe, moſt barbarouſly cutting off the Breaſts of two Women, and carrying off 14 Negroes.——And it is alſo ſaid, that four other ſmall Veſſels, were cruiſing about the Grenades and Guadaloupe, in the ſame Manner, manned by Spaniards and Caribbee Indians, who had taken ſeveral Veſſels; among them one belonging to the Grenades, whoſe Crew they obliged to walk into the Sea, on a Plank fixed for that Purpoſe, but that one of them got aſhore by good Swimming.

We hear from Georgia, that the Spaniards at St. Auguſtine were much diſſatisfied with giving up that Place; and that it was thought two Thirds of the Inhabitants would become Britiſh Subjects, rather than leave their Properties.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 19.

Monday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Birth of her moſt ſacred Majeſty Queen CHARLOTTE, when her Majeſty entered into her twentieth Year, the ſame was obſerved here by the Firing of the Guns at the Battery, &c. and in the Evening there was a ſplendid BALL.

Thurſday Night laſt a Store on the Dock was Robb'd of a Sum of Money, and ſome Bottles of Claret. The Rogues got in by ſhaking the Key out of the Bolt of one of the Windows.

Attempts have lately been made to break open ſundry other Stores near the Dock.

A few Nights ago ſome Villains got into the Reverend Mr. WEST's Apartment, on the North Side of *Severn*, when he was from home, and took out his Cheſt, carried it to a ſmall Diſtance, and there broke it open, and took away as many of the Contents as ſuited them.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, *May* 4, 1763.

IN PURSUANCE of his Majeſty's POST-MASTER GENERAL's ORDERS, *Public Notice is hereby given*, That a MAIL for *London*, will be made up at this Office, on Saturday the [illegible] of this preſent Month, and that the *Halifax* Packet-Boat will be diſpatched therewith [illegible] that Day; and that a Mail will be continued to be regularly made up at this Office, upon the ſecond Saturday of every Month throughout the Year; and the PACKET-BOATS in Turn, will Sail [illegible] directly, without waiting for the Arrival of [illegible] Mail or Packet.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſters General,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Agent for his Majeſty's Packet-Boats, and D. P. Maſter.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the Printing-Office in Annapolis,
[Price One Shilling.]

THE LAWFULNESS, EXCELLENCY, and ADVANTAGE of INSTRUMENTAL MUSICK in the public Worſhip of GOD, urged and enforced from Scripture, and the Example of the far greater Part of Chriſtians in all Ages. Addreſſed to all (particularly the Preſbyterians and Baptiſts) who have hitherto been taught to look upon the Uſe of INSTRUMENTAL MUSICK in the Worſhip of GOD as Unlawful. By a PRESBYTERIAN.

Muſick has Charms to ſooth the Savage Breaſt,
To ſoften Rocks, and bend the knotted Oak. CONGREVE.

To be Freighted or Chartered for the Weſt-Indies,

The Sloop SHARPE,
SAMUEL STILES,
MASTER;

WILL be ready to take in her Load in a few Days. Whoever is inclinable to Freight or Charter the ſaid Veſſel, may treat with HENRY WARD, in ANNAPOLIS.

N. B. The Sloop has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers.

For BARBADOS *directly,*
(And will Sail with all convenient Speed,)

The Sloop *Annapolis-Packet*,
SOLOMON SMITH, Maſter,

HAVING great Part of her CARGO engaged. For Freight or Paſſage apply and treat with HENRY WARD in ANNAPOLIS.

N. B. The Veſſel has fine Accommodations for Paſſengers.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, called the *Middle Plantation*, containing by Reſurvey 844 Acres: The Soil is good, either for Planting or Farming, it's Level, quite clear of Stone, great Part of it is Cleared, and it abounds in fine Meadow Grounds and Streams of Water; one of the Streams runs through the Land, and is capable of carrying a Mill, where there was one formerly; the Dam ſtill remaining. There are three Tenements, with the ſeveral Houſes neceſſary, and Fencings, with Orchards, which contain ſeveral Sorts of Fruit. It is pleaſantly ſituated, either for a Gentleman's Seat, a Merchant, Farmer, or Planter. It lies about 12 Miles from *Annapolis*, 2 Miles from *The Land of Eaſe*, (where there is an Inſpection Houſe on a Salt Water River, which abounds with Fiſh and Oyſters, and where the Ships Load for *London*,) about 4 Miles from *Queen-Anne*, where is two Inſpection-Houſes and ſeveral Stores on the River *Patuxent*, which has great plenty of Fiſh and Fowl; ſo that the ſeveral Markets are very convenient for carrying the Produce to, and being ſupplied on the beſt Terms. It will be ſold either in Part, or the Whole, as may be moſt convenient. For Title and Terms apply to the Subſcriber, living in *Annapolis*.

ZACHARIAH HOOD.

George-Town, April 28, 1763.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, called *The James*, containing 600 Acres; alſo Part of one other Tract, called *The Addition to the James*, containing 660 Acres; and one other Tract, called *Diſcovery*, containing 100 Acres, all adjoining, and make a Body of good Land, (with exceeding good Range) whereon are Four Plantations, Two of which are under Promiſe of a Leaſe for 21 Years, two of which Years will expire next Fall; lying near the *Muddy-Branch*, in *Frederick* County, about eight Miles from the Mouth of *Seneca*, and about eighteen Miles from *George-Town*.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe Part of the ſaid Land, not leſs than 500 Acres, may have the Quantity deſired, provided it be taken ſo as not to incommode the remaining Part, or prejudice the Sale thereof.

ANTHONY HOLMEAD.

Bladenſburg, May 11, 1763.

ANY Perſon having a good open Top CHAIR CARRIAGE to diſpoſe of, on reaſonable Terms, may find a Purchaſer, by applying to

JOHN SMITH PRATHER.

WANTED,

A YOUTH of good Character, from 15 to 18 Years old, to attend a Store in *Prince George's* County, who Writes a good Hand, understands the common Rules of Arithmetic, and is willing to Engage for any Number of Years from Three to Six, according to his Age. Any Perſon wanting ſuch Employment, may be informed where it is, by enquiring at the *Printing-Office*.

A JOURNEYMAN PERUKE-MAKER, that is a good Workman, will meet with Employment, by applying to the Subſcriber in *Annapolis*.

An Apprentice is wanted for the above Trade.

THOMAS HEWITT.

STRAYED from the Plantation of *Anthony Holmead*, on *Rock-Creek*, near *George-Town* in *Frederick* County, the 4th of this inſtant *May*, A likely Bay Mare, near 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, ſhod Before, and has been newly Branded on the near Shoulder with Half a Horſe-Shoe.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and ſecures her ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward; or if brought to *John Orme* in *George-Town*, Three Dollars, paid by

JOSIAH BOONE.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Thompſon*, where *Cornelius Eltinge* formerly lived, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Grey Mare, branded on one of her Shoulders with an M, and had an old Bell with a narrow Leather Collar on her.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

AS my Indiſpoſition renders me incapable of doing and ſettling my Buſineſs myſelf, I therefore give this Public Notice to all concern'd, That I have impower'd Mr. *Thomas Gaſſaway* to Act for me, and deſire all Perſons who are any ways Indebted to me, either as Adminiſtrator of my deceaſed Father, or otherwiſe, that they will immediately make Payment to the ſaid *Thomas Gaſſaway*, that he may be enabled to pay the Creditors of my ſaid Father; hereby declaring all Buſineſs done by him on my Account, to be as firm and valid as if done by myſelf.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *Attorney in Fact for* Mr. William Chapman, *at his Father's late Dwelling-Houſe, in* London-Town, *on Friday the 27th inſtant*,

A SMALL Tract of Choice Level LAND, lying within a Mile of *London-Town*; and a Tract of LAND lying in the Swamp, on the Bay Side, below the Mouth of *Weſt-River*; alſo ſeveral fine SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, for good *London* Bills of Exchange: Likewiſe ſundry Horſes, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a Variety of Houſhold Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, &c. &c. for Current Money.

May 10, 1763. THOMAS GASSAWAY.

Virginia, Fairfax County, *May* 2, 1763.

NOTICE is hereby given to any Perſon or Perſons who are willing to undertake the Building A BRICK CHURCH in *Truro* Pariſh, in the County aforeſaid, (which is to ſtand at or near the *Old Falls Church*, now gone to Decay, and to contain 1600 Feet ſuperficial Meaſure on the Floor, with convenient Galleries.) That on the 29th Day of *Auguſt* next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day, there will be a Meeting of the Veſtry at the ſaid Church:

At which Time and Place, any Perſon or Perſons who will undertake the ſame, are deſired to attend with their Plans and Propoſals, and to give Bond with good Security to the Church-Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, for his or their true Performance.

JOHN WEST, jun. Cl. Veſt.

TRAVELLER, at Mr. [illegible]'s in *Prince George's* County, COVERS this Seaſon at Two Guineas, and Four Shillings to the Groom. He was bred by the late Col. *Tasker*, and got by Mr. *Morton's* TRAVELLER, out of Miss COLVILL; he is a fine ſtrong Horſe, a good Bay, and upwards of ſixteen Hands high.

Good PASTURAGE for MARES.

MICHAEL WALKER, Groom.

For the Reſt of the Advertiſements, See the SUPPLE-

SUPPLEMENT

To the MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 941.]

THIS is to acquaint the Public, That the COACH-MAKER's Buſineſs is carried on by JOHN BUCKLEY, and [illegible], [illegible] the Town Gate, in the City of ANNAPOLIS, [illegible] all Kinds of CARRIAGES are Made and [illegible], after the neweſt Manner and Faſhion, [illegible] Machine Chariots with Crane Necks, [illegible], or Perch Carriages, and with or without [illegible] Springs, open Chairs with or without Tops, [illegible], Italian Chairs after the Engliſh Faſhion, [illegible] Varniſhed, and with or without Coats of Arms, Curricle Carriages with Tops to take off, &c. &c.—Alſo Coach and Chaiſe HARNESS [illegible] Made and Mended, after the neweſt Manner.

ALL Perſons who have juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate of William Burgeſs, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and adjuſted: And all thoſe who are Indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to come and Settle, and Pay the [illegible].

SARAH BURGESS, Executrix.

N. B. A neat well-built Nine Hogſhead Flat, [illegible] new, and in good Repair, for Sale.

Weſt-River, May 6, 1763.

BRITON, will Cover MARES this Seaſon, for Twenty-five Shillings the Leap, and [illegible] Trials; is a pleaſant gaited Horſe, and was got by the [illegible] Spark, [illegible].

NICHOLAS WATKINS.

W A N T E D,

A SCHOOLMASTER to Teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick. [illegible] with Emploiment, on Application to

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT WOMAN, who has about Four Years to ſerve; ſhe can Cook, Waſh, and Iron. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

TO BE SOLD,

A Servant WOMAN who has Four Years to ſerve, ſhe can Cook, Waſh, and Iron, and all ſorts of Houſe Work. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber on Weſt [illegible] Branch, near the Great Falls of Patowmack, in Frederick County, Two three Year old STEERS, a red and white Pied, mark'd with a Swallow Fork in the left Ear, [illegible] The End of both their Horns ſaw'd off. Alſo a Two Year old HEIFER, a red Colour, mark'd with a Crop and Slit in the right Ear, and a Swallow Fork Upper and Under-bit out of the Left.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Cattle, and bringing them to [illegible] of Prince-George's County, [illegible] at George-Town, or the Subſcriber, [illegible], ſhall be ſatisfied for their Trouble.

JOSEPH WILSON.

THE Subſcriber having taken out Letters of Adminiſtration on the Eſtate of [illegible] late of [illegible], Merchant, deceaſed, by Virtue of a Power from [illegible] and Adminiſtrator of [illegible], requeſts all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, to make Payment [illegible] forthwith, or he will be under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of ſeeking Redreſs [illegible] and [illegible] their Claims [illegible].

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

N. B. No Perſons are concern'd with this Advertiſement, [illegible] who have not yet diſcharg'd their [illegible].

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Collector's Office, [illegible] of His Majeſty's [illegible], [illegible] and other [illegible], are requeſted to Enter and Clear according to Law.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME, Collector.

JOSEPH ROGERS,

BRASS-FOUNDER, from PHILADELPHIA, at the Shop of Mr. [illegible], Blackſmith, in ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES and MENDS all Sorts of BRASS-WORK, ſuch as Hand-Irons, Candleſticks, Mill-Braſſes, Bridle-Buckles for Harneſs, and Braſs Work for Chaiſes.

He will give Ready Money, or New Work, for OLD BRASS.

Upper-Marlborough, May 4, 1763.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by the Subſcribers,

CHOICE MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe or Hogſhead; [illegible], Sperma-Ceti, [illegible] Wax, and Tallow CANDLES, by the Box.

ALEXANDER & ANDREW SYMMER.

[illegible]-Town, April 30, 1763.

THE Partnerſhip of THOMAS BEATTY and Company, being nearly expired, all Perſons whoſe Debts with them have become due, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame by the Middle of June next; and thoſe that are not able to diſcharge their Debts, are requeſted to come and ſettle them by Bond or Note, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt by Law.

The Store will be continued by Part of the Company in the ſame Place, and propoſe to take Wheat, Barley, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Tallow, and Butter, in Payment for Goods, or the Debts now due to the ſaid Company.

Charles Beatty will attend at the Store of the ſaid BEATTY and Company, to receive the [illegible].

LEWIS CUNNINGTON, and GEORGE WHITE, living at Daniel [illegible], at the Sign of the George in Baltimore-Town,

CARRY on the PAINTING and GLAZING Buſineſs, in all its Branches, and at the cheapeſt Rates, having been regularly bred to their Callings.

RAN away on the 9th of April laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in the Fork of Gunpowder, in Baltimore County, a Mulatto BOY, named [illegible], about 18 Years of Age, [illegible] Coat, [illegible] Country Cloth Breeches, [illegible], and a Pair of Shoes.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Boy, and ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Reward.

THOMAS BOONE.

JUST IMPORTED in the [illegible], from MADEIRA, and to be Sold very cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit,

CHOICE MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter Caſk, by

THOMAS RICHARDSON, and Comp.

BLOCKS, of all Sizes, to be ſold very cheap by the Subſcriber in Annapolis.

JOHN SHEKELL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS, at their STORE, in Church-Street, ANNAPOLIS,

FRESH Liſbon LEMONS by the Box or ſmaller Quantity, Philadelphia Single Refined SUGAR, Sweet OLIVES, Bohea TEA, writing PAPER, a few Quarter Caſks of Liſbon WINE, &c. &c.

CHARLES WALLACE and Comp.

JOLLY-CHESTER, at the Plantation of Rev. [illegible] Carter, Eſq; in Prince-George's County, Covers for Two Guineas and a Half, and a Dollar to the Groom; The Money to be paid before the Mares are taken away.

NATHANIEL SAMUEL.

DRIVEN, belonging to the Subſcriber, in Prince-George's County, Covers this Seaſon for Thirty Shillings. Good Paſturage for the Mares.

ROBERT TYLER.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND called [illegible], lying near the Head of Elk, in Cecil County, containing One Thouſand ACRES. For Title and Terms apply to JOHN LANCASTER, in St. Mary's County.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 21ſt of May, at Bryan-Town,

PART of a TRACT of LAND, lying in Charles County, called The Midſide, containing [illegible] Acres, [illegible] within 10 Miles of Port-Tobacco, [illegible] Bryan-Town, 10 from Piſcataway, and 2 from [illegible]. The Title is Indiſputable.

[illegible] LANCASTER.

April 30, 1763.

ALL Perſons Indebted to Robert Waring, Merchant, in Upper-Marlborough, for Dealings with Mr. Richard White, at his Store in Bladenſburg, are deſired to pay the ſame to Mr. Wilfred Addiſon, in Bladenſburg, whoſe Receipts ſhall be good for the Payments they make. Thoſe who neglect to [illegible] this [illegible] in a ſhort Time, may depend on being ſued [illegible].

JOHN RAYNOLDS, Attorney in Fact.

W A N T E D,

A CURATE for Wilham and Mary Pariſh, in Charles County. Any Clergyman of the Church of England, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL, Attorney in Fact for the Reverend Mr. John MacPherſon.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR Raiſing the Sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred DOLLARS, to be apply'd to Erecting a commodious Building in the City of Annapolis, for the Accommodating of Company at BALLS, CONCERTS, &c.

THE SCHEME.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Amount.
2	of	500	are	1000
4	of	400	are	1600
8	of	200	are	1600
10	of	100	are	1000
20	of	50	are	1000
30	of	20	are	600
100	of	12	are	1200
1000	of	4	are	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]
1174 Prizes.				
3826 Blanks.				
[illegible]				
5000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, [illegible]				

THE Drawing to be as ſoon as poſſible; and as many of the Tickets are already engag'd, it is hop'd it will not be long firſt.

As ſoon as the Drawing is finiſh'd, a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, and the Prizes paid off, only deducting 15 per Cent. for the above Uſe. All Prizes not demanded in Six Months after Publication, will be deemed as generouſly given for the Purpoſe.

The Managers are, Benedict Calvert, and John Ridout, Eſquires, Meſſieurs Upton Scott, Samuel Galloway, John Hall, [illegible], Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Robert Couden, Richard [illegible], John [illegible], [illegible], and Thomas [illegible], who have given Bond, and will be on Oath, for the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Proclamation Money will be received as Dollars.

Tickets, to be had of any of the Managers.

NICHOLAS LEWIS,

Living on the North Side of Severn, at Sandy-Point, about 7 Miles above ANNAPOLIS,

HEREBY gives Notice to the Public, That he keeps a good BOAT and HANDS to carry Paſſengers, from thence to Kent-Iſland, which [illegible] Miles, [illegible] He will [illegible] Paſſengers on Kent-Iſland, which is but 12 Miles, at 1 s. [illegible] Man and Horſe. If more than One, [illegible] Shillings.

To be SOLD, *at* George-Town *on* Patowmack,

GOOD [illegible] *India* RUM, LOAF SUGAR, and a few Quarter Caſks of *Lisbon* WINE, by Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh or Wheat.

WILLIAM WATERS.

WILLIAM BROWN, juſt arrived from *Boſton*, has opened Shop in *Alexandria*, where he does all Kinds of TAYLOR's and STAY-MAKER's WORK, in the beſt, neateſt, and moſt faſhionable Manner, and upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. Thoſe who favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being punctually ſerved, and having their Work faithfully done.

To be SOLD, *at the Subſcriber's* STORE, *in* ANNAPOLIS, *by Wholeſale or Retail*,

THE beſt Perfum'd Pomatum, Elixir Bardana, Pectoral Balſam of Honey, Anderſon's Pills, *Daffy's* Elixir, Eau de Luce, *Hooper's* Female Pills, beſt *Engliſh* Court Plaiſter, Hungary Water, *King's* Honey Water, Lavender Water, and *Bateman's* Drops, at a very reaſonable Rate.

RICHARD MACKUBIN.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Maſter, in *Queen-Anne's* County SCHOOL:

Any Perſon properly Qualified, applying to the Viſitors of the ſaid School, will meet with as much Encouragement as the Law will Support them in.

Signed per Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, *Regiſter*.

For SANTA CRUZ,

The Sloop SARAH,

JOHN DICKINSON, Commander;

Will ſail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or treat with *Henry Ward* at *Annapolis*.

N. B. She has extraordinary fine Accommodation for Paſſengers.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *on the Twentieth Day of* May *next, at the Houſe of Mr.* Thomas Todd, *at* Elk-Ridge *Landing, for Bills of Exchange*,

TAYLOR's FOREST, a very Valuable Tract of LAND, containing about 1000 Acres, ſituate in *Baltimore* County, between *Baltimore-Town* and *Elk-Ridge* Landing, and convenient to both; it is very well Wooded, and the Soil is generally Rich.

The Sale to begin at One o'Clock, when the Terms, and Time of Payment, will be made known, by

CALEB DORSEY.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE,

LATELY Removed into *Church-Street*, where Mr. SWAN formerly kept his Store, hereby gives Notice, That he carries on his SADLER's BUSINESS as uſual, where all Perſons may be ſupplied with Saddles, Bridles, or Harneſs, of any Sort, at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

N. B. He would give good Encouragement to a SADDLE-TREE MAKER.

Painting of [illegible] is likewiſe performed at the ſame Place.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX Hundred and [illegible] Two ACRES of Choice LAND, in [illegible], about 13 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, called [illegible]; it is extraordinary well Water'd and Timber'd, and will be Sold all together, or in two Parts, as it ſhall beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Enquire of Mr. Wm. COALE, on *Elk-Ridge*.

[illegible], April 5, 1763.

ALL Perſons who have juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate of *Richard Snowden*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, Deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and adjuſted: And all Perſons who are Indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, by Mortgage, Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requeſted to come and ſettle, and pay the ſame.

ELIZABETH SNOWDEN,
THOMAS SNOWDEN,
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
JOHN SNOWDEN,
} Executors.

Prince-George's County, April 18, 1763.

MR. COVERT [illegible] this Seaſon at Three Guineas (or a Guinea a Leap), [illegible] Mares that were with him laſt Seaſon, which prove not with Foal, ſhall have the Benefit of the Horſe this Seaſon, *Gratis*. And thoſe that bring Colts, pay Two Piſtoles, this Seaſon, only. Proper Care will be taken of the Mares.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

DOVE was got by *Tanner Gibbs*, his Dam by *Teaſer*, his Grand-dam by [illegible], and out of the *Gardiner* Mare, that won Six Royal Plates.

Philadelphia, [illegible]

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by [illegible] BONNELL, [illegible]

In Cheſtnut-Street, near [illegible]

A GREAT ASSORTMENT of the beſt BOULTING CLOTHS.

MILLERS and Others, who are not ſkill'd in chooſing them, may, [illegible] Miller, [illegible] Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs they are engaged [illegible] on being ſupplied with Cloths [illegible] and [illegible] Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, with particular Directions reſpecting Boulting Mills, and Cloths, if deſired. Said *Williams* has had long Experience in Boulting and Boulting Cloths: Who has alſo to ſell, ſeveral Pair of the beſt *Cullen* MILL-STONES, for grinding Wheat.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1763.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

On Monday the 30th of May, will be Run for, over the Center Courſe of this City, a Purſe of

FIFTY POUNDS,

FREE for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, not full Blooded: Thoſe of 14 Hands high, to carry Nine Stone, Saddle and Bridle included, and 7 Pounds for each Inch above that Size, the beſt 3 Heats, three Times round the Courſe each Heat.

Not leſs than Four reputed running Horſes, Mares, or Geldings, to Start in this Race.

The Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, that winneth two ſingle Heats, wins the Purſe; but if three ſeveral Horſes, Mares, or Geldings, win each of them a Heat, then thoſe three, and only they, to run a fourth Heat, and the Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, that winneth the fourth Heat, ſhall have the Purſe.

Three Gentlemen will be appointed Judges, who are to fix the Hour of Starting, determine all Diſputes, agreeable to regular Articles which will be read at the Poſt, and will diſpoſe of the Entrance Money, as they ſhall think moſt likely to entertain the Company the next Day, when a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, or more, will be Run for, by ſuch Horſes as the Judges may then think proper.

All Horſes, Mares, or Geldings, that Run for the FIFTY POUND PURSE, are to be ſhewn, entered, and examined, by Mr. [illegible] in this City, on Friday the 27th of May, paying Two Piſtoles Entrance, or Four Piſtoles if entered at the Poſt.

Annapolis, April 6th, 1763.

AS the PAPER CURRENCY ACT, made in the Year 1733, will expire the 29th of *September*, 1764, and as the Bonds taken by the Commiſſioners or Truſtees of the Loan-Office, can have no longer Duration than that Law; Therefore the ſaid Commiſſioners inform the Debtors to the aforeſaid Office, that they will immediately after the 30th Day of *July* next, proceed to put the Bonds in Suit, beginning with thoſe of the oldeſt Date, and will continue this Procedure until all the Money due to the Loan-Office ſhall be paid.

Signed per Order,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, called CHANCE, containing 180 Acres, lying and being in *Frederick* County, on the Weſt Side of Monocacy, near *Daniel Pepperer's*, about Half a Mile above the Mouth of Owen's Creek, joins a Tract of Land called [illegible], and about 15 Miles from *Frederick-Town*. The Title indiſputable.

[illegible]

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *at the Store* [illegible] *near the* [illegible], *in* ANNAPOLIS,

GOOD HOPS, CANDLES, OAKUM, all Sorts of CORDAGE, of different Sizes, at reaſonable Rates.

JOHN GOLDER.

Alexandria, March 25, 17[illegible]

[illegible]

THE GEORGE TAVERN (near the Court-Houſe) conveniently ſituated, has [illegible] Rooms, and [illegible] below Stairs, and [illegible] Rooms above; a Kitchen adjoining, with [illegible] Rooms [illegible], a large [illegible] Accommodated [illegible] Stables, [illegible] paled in; a Well, [illegible] and Meat-houſe [illegible] of [illegible], Deceaſed.

The Tenant may be [illegible]

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Alexandria, [illegible]

SUPPOSED to be [illegible] Year [illegible] Half-barrels of GUN-POWDER, [illegible]

Any Perſon that can give an Account of the ſame, is deſired to inform the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

THE Subſcribers, *Jane Inch*, Widow of *John Inch*, late of the City of *Annapolis*, Silverſmith, Deceaſed, and *Burton Maybury*, Son-in-law to the ſaid Deceaſed, have Adminiſtered on the Eſtate: Therefore all Perſons to whom he was Indebted, either by Bond, Bill, Note, or open Account, are deſired to bring in their Claims, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled: And thoſe who are Indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to come and ſettle their Accounts.

JANE INCH,
BURTON MAYBURY,
} *Adminiſtrators*.

N. B. The Silverſmith's Buſineſs, Tavern-keeping, and Boats to go up and down the Bay, are carried on as uſual, by

JANE INCH.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, [illegible]

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Pork, by the Barrel; Tallow, Myrtle and Bees Wax, by the Pound; Gammons, Shoulders and Middlings of Bacon; and, Some European Goods well Aſſorted.

[illegible]

He has alſo Rum for Sale.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *on the Premiſſes, on Saturday the* 21ſt *Day of* May [illegible]

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND [illegible] the Subſcriber now lives, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, upon the Falls of *Patapſco*, about Four Miles from *Elk-Ridge* Landing, containing 300 Acres, whereon is a Dwelling-houſe, Two Tobacco Houſes, [illegible] Improvements: It is well Timbered, and a very convenient Place for Erecting a Mill. The Title indiſputable.

Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may know the Title, by applying to

[illegible]

MR. WILLIAM SANDERS, of the [illegible], who ſerved an Apprenticeſhip with Mr. LUX, Merchant, of *Baltimore*, is gone in the *Somerſet*, Capt. *Errickſon*, to ſettle as a Factor in *Antigua*, and will be glad to receive Conſignments from any of his Acquaintance, Country-men, or Others, who will oblige him with their Favours of that Sort; and they may depend on his Care, Expedition, and ſtrict Punctuality. Having already Lived ſome Time in the *Weſt-Indies*, he can give ſufficient Credentials of his Capacity, Honeſty and Integrity.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND called [illegible], lying on [illegible] Branch, near the Head of [illegible] River, in *Baltimore* County, containing about 1000 Acres. Any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing the whole Tract of Land, may, on Application to Mr. [illegible] Town, be informed of the Terms [illegible] of Gold and Silver [illegible] will be taken in Payment [illegible] the Purchaſer.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN and WILLIAM RIND, [illegible] may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 5s. the Firſt Week, and 1s. each Time after: And Long Ones in Proportion.